MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Good Offices Committee--Tehran radio reported that the Islamic Conference good offices committee arrived in Tehran on 30 March and met with members of Iran's Supreme Defense Council. Later Iranian president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview broadcast by the radio that the committee proposed "new things" and that there will be another round of talks between the two sides. The committee "accepted the principle of investigating who is the aggressor," he said, but added that it "remains to be seen" whether Iraq will also accept this. Bani-Sadr noted that Iran has "never stipulated" that the committee should declare Iraq to be the aggressor before it begins its investigation. The war can be ended if the "framework" for the settlement of the dispute is "just," he said, but it will continue if Iraq does not accept such a framework. Interviewed along with Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said it "seemed" that President Bani-Sadr "believed" that the good offices committee has agreed to investigate the aggression.

Majlis Speaker Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who apparently did not attend the meeting with the good offices committee but met separately with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, said at a press conference, reported by AFP, that the Islamic committee's new proposals are "clearer and more positive" but still do not meet Iran's three conditions. In an interview broadcast by the radio, Rafsanjani said Iran's conditions are "reasonable," but he admitted that Iraq "will not easily accept" them. The Iraqi president is in a "deadlocked situation," Rafsanjani claimed, because he will be overthrown either if he accepts the Iranian conditions or if the war continues.

Military Situation--An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, said Iraqi artillery pounded Iranian troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region, killing 22. Tehran radio confirmed that "fierce" clashes took place in the Gilan-e Gharb area. It said in another report that exchanges of fire continued on southern and western fronts, claiming that 31 Iraqis were killed in the Abadan region. The radio also said that Iranian forces blew up the Umm ar-Rasas bridge in Iraq.

IRAN

Bani-Sadr Message--In a message to the nation commemorating the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic, the text of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr stressed the need for unity among "all individuals and forces" in Iran. He listed five conditions that must be met in order to provide the basis for the implementation of the cultural, political and economic reforms that Iran desires: 1) the protection of territorial integrity and the achievement of "complete independence"; 2) the complete sovereignty of the Constitution, which means that the government of "force and oppression" must be replaced by a government law; 3) the establishment of the foundations of unity, based on the protection of freedoms, the election of "councils" by the people and mobilization against forces that want to impose "dependence" on Iran; 4) the allocation of offices to able and expert individuals; and 5) the reopening of universities and other educational institutions.

Clashes in Ramsar--Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported that on 28 March "American leftist groups" attacked revolution guards in Ramsar, on the Caspian Sea, and one person was killed in the fighting. Three days earlier, the paper added, "leftists" had attacked villagers in the same region, killing one.

Lebanon

According to Jerusalem radio, an IDF unit carried out an operation against "terrorist" targets north of Tyre during the night of 30-31 March, wounding some terrorists and returning home safely. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that the Israelis attempted a landing from gunboats but were repulsed during a 1-hour exchange of fire with Palestinian joint forces. Beirut radio on the other hand, reported that the Israeli unit landed and engaged Palestinian forces, later withdrawing under cover of artillery fire.

PLO

The PLO has responded critically to the 9 March ABC TV interview by national security adviser Richar Allen. An official PLO statement, broadcast by the Voice of Palestine radio, said that Allen's attacks on the PLO and support for Israeli "aggression" against southern Lebanon indicate that the current U.S. administration is "overtly threatening" the security and peace of the Middle East and the world. The PLO will meet the "fabricated U.S. accusations" with greater determination to achieve its goals, the statement went on, but will nevertheless adhere to its "responsible and reasonable stand" and continue its policy of "preserving peace and security" in the Middle East.

Syria

The Syrian Army has clashed with Muslim Brotherhood members in Aleppo several times over the past few days, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. During one clash in which artillery and heavy machineguns were used, the army brought in helicopters and took control of a Muslim Brotherhood training center, capturing some 30 brotherhood members.

Saudi Arabia

In an interview with KUNA, Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani indicated that Saudi Arabia will not reduce its oil production until the oil-exporting countries agree on unified prices. Before the OPEC countries talk about production, he said, they must talk about unifying prices, which should "take precedence" over other issues.

Afghanistan

The Indonesian news agency OANA has said that despite earlier reports that Gen Baba Jan, Afghan chief of the General Staff, and Gaffar Lakanwal, deputy minister of agriculture, were stripped of their posts early in March, the two appeared on live Kabul television broadcasts on 23 and 29 March attending official functions marking the Afghan new year.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DRA, PAKISTAN EXCHANGE CHARGES OF AIDING TERRORISM

LD301334 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0930 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] An official Pakistani spokesman announced yesterday that the countries that gave refuge to the murderers and hijackers of his country's airliner are backing terrorism and airline hijackings. These statements were made in connection with the recent airline hijacking.

If anyone openly and broadly backs international terrorism, it is first of all Islamabad. Terrorists and Afghan counterrevolutionaries stay in Pakistani territory with so-called refugee status and from there wage armed attacks against the DRA. These terrorists in Pakistani territory are financially assisted by China, the United States and England and are training in military camps for attacks against Afghanistan in order to prevent the people of this country from building a new life.

DRA-USSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS SECOND SESSION

LD302121 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The second session of the permanent joint Afghan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission opened today in Kabul. Delegations taking part in this session are headed, on the Afghan side, by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, and on the Soviet side, by Semen A. Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The trend of the implementation of economic and trade agreements between the two countries will be comprehensively evaluated during the session.

The ministers of public works and mines and industries, the first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and a number of other high-ranking Afghan officials, the Soviet ambassador to Kabul and a number of high-ranking Soviet officials are members of the delegations.

According to another report, Semen A. Skachkov arrived today in Kabul at the head of a high-ranking Soviet delegation in order to take part in the session. He was welcomed at the airport by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and some other Afghan authorities and members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

A BAKHTAR reporter adds that Skachkov met Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand at the DRA State Planning Committee headquarters before the session began.

According to another report a soiree was held tonight by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand in honor of Semen A. Skachkov and his entourage at the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attending the soiree were Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium; Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the Central Committee Politburo and member of the Revolution Council; Gen 'Abdol Qader, Aslam Watanjar and Gen Gol Aqa, members of the party Central Committee and of the Revolution Council Presidium; 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister and minister of justice and attorney general; a number of other members of the party Central Committee, Revolution Council and Council of Ministers; party cadres and high-ranking government officials and the Soviet ambassador to Kabul. A concert was given at the reception by Afghan artists.

PFLP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO KABUL

Communique Signed

LD301156 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1500 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] signed a joint communique in Kabul today. The communique was signed for the Afghan side by Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Propaganda, Popularization and Teaching Department of the PDPA Central Committee, and for the PFLP by Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the PFLP Politburo and chairman of the PFLP International Relations Commission. Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Politburo, secretary of PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the DRA was also present at the signing ceremony.

Press Conference

LD300912 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0536 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 28 Mar (BAKHTAR)--Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has denounced the militarist and reactionary politics of Pakistan against the DRA and the assistance provided to mercenaries against the revolution in Afghanistan.

Addressing a press conference here today the visiting head of the International Commission of the PFLP said that his delegation came to the DRA in order to express the unflinching solidarity, not only on behalf of the PFLP but on behalf of the whole Palestinian nation, with the Afghan revolution.

He expressed sincere support for the struggle of the people of Afghanistan for protecting the gains of the April Revolution and described this revolution as a victory not only for the people of Afghanistan but for all forces of peace and freedom throughout the world. He expressed the belief that the working people of Afghanistan, led by the PDPA, will be victorious in building a new society.

The Palestinian leader strongly denounced the hostile statements of Ronald Reagan in respect of providing support and assistance to the forces of counterrevolution against the DRA and termed it as a clear interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Dwelling on the shameless hullabaloo of imperialism and Arab reaction for the so-called defence of Islam, he said that "if American imperialism is really a friend of Islam why does it not support Islam in Jerusalem and Hebron and why does it encourage Israel to burn mosques in occupied territories and massacre thousands of innocent Moslems? He asked: "If the United States really has an interest in Islam why doesn't it defend the Moslems of Pakistan who are enslaved in the grip of military regime?"

T. Qubba'h in his statement fully supported the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union to the DRA for dispelling the imperialist aggression and timely assistance for the defence of revolution. We sincerely believe, he said, that the limited Soviet contingents are in the DRA on the basis of the will of the legitimate Government of Afghanistan. He added that the Soviet aid to all peoples fighting for their independence and freedom, including the people of Palestine who are struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, has a great role to play in the victory of their struggle. Rebutting the false propaganda of Western news media against Afghanistan he said that he and the members of his delegation during their visit saw for themselves that life in Afghanistan was normal. The workers are working, the students are busy in study and the shops and markets are open.

He said that the relations between the Palestinian people and the people of Afghanistan are growing and consolidating with every passing day.

Throwing light on the successes of the Palestinian liberation movement on the world scene he said that today more than 110 countries of the world have formally recognized the movement and the Palestine Liberation Organization has formal legations in more than 70 countries.

Award Presented to Karmal

LD300920 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 29 Mar (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, President of the RC, and DRA prime minister met the delegation of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine headed by Taysir Qubba'ah member, of the Central Committee Politburo and head of the International Relations Commission of the PFLP.

In this meeting, which was held at the Revolutionary Council headquarters in a friendly and cordial atmosphere yesterday, Babrak Karmal gave a detailed account of the long support rendered by the PDPA in the course of its sixteen years of existence to the just cause and legitimate demands of the people of Palestine fighting for their independence.

Taysir Qubba'ah spoke about the heroic struggles of the peoples of Palestine for freedom and the role of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in leading the struggles of the masses toward this objective and against the naked aggression of the Israeli Zionist circles and plots of imperialism, and Arab reaction's shameful plots such as the treacherous Camp David accord.

At the end of the meeting Taysir Qubba'ah presented the highest gold medal of the Popular Front to Babrak Karmal in recognition of his action revolutionary stand for the cause of the Palestinian revolution. This is a medal which has been given to only five distinguished revolutionaries in the world.

The PFLP delegation left Kabul today.

NEW TIMES EDITORIAL ON 'GROWING UNREST' IN PAKISTAN

BK270731 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Day of Reckoning For Zia Regime"]

[Text] The growing unrest in Pakistan builds up a sense of heavy hatred within the masses and millions of people of Pakistan against the dictatorship of a military ruler and his accomplices who have been stiffly clinging to the illegal power they have been wielding against democracy, social justice and progress in Pakistan.

But in the world today when all the national liberation movements and forces of democracy, social security and social justice are escalating their struggles in the interests of the oppressed and exploited people, the desperate attempts of the military government of Pakistan to suppress the conscience and political awareness of the people and their political leaders are futile.

The people of Pakistan have suffered much at the hand of the military government of Pakistan headed by Gen Ziaul Haq whose thirst for power is never quenched.

The general strike called against the illegal rule of Gen Ziaul Haq and the protests lodged by the various social and political groups of Pakistan is a clear warning against the actions under which the legal and constitutional rights of the people of Pakistan are undermined.

The military regime of Gen Ziaul Haq should realise that arrests and killing of political leaders is not the solution to the crisis rapidly developing in Pakistan.

Pakistan is going down regretfully deeper and deeper in a political, social and economic crisis created as a result of the games played by the imperialist in this part of the world to serve its own interests and political and military designs.

A large number of political opponents have already fallen victims of the arrest campaign launched by the Government of Pakistan in various cities of that country. Clashes between the police of the Pakistan Government and demonstrators and strikers are reported in various Pakistan cities including Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan, which is firmly backed and supported by the nine political parties, will continue until the military rulers surrender to the will of the people of Pakistan.

The crisis has taken a new turn in Pakistan. According to reports reaching here, the photograph of Gen Ziaul Haq was burnt and a large number of schools and institutions of higher learning have been closed down by the military authorities in an attempt to handle the crisis.

Gen Ziaul Haq has put into jail a number of stubborn and hard-headed opposition political leaders. Nusrat Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto, the wife and daughter of the executed ex-prime minister and leader of the Pakistan People's Party, are under strict watch by the Pakistan police.

The censored newspapers were burnt in front of the public as a protest against the press censorship clamped over press by the military rule for the last three years.

The conditions of terror, oppression and tyranny and censorship created in Pakistan have made life difficult for the people of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have raised their voice against the crimes perpetrated by the military officers and the atrocities carried out by men of authority there. They want to get rid of the yoke of imperialists who are willing to implement their perfidious schemes to their own benefit. The economic crisis gripping Pakistan is the main concern of the working people in that country. The rising cost of living during the last three years, since the coming into power of the Ziaul Haq military clique, has made life unbearable for the downtrodden and the poor, working people of Pakistan.

What is becoming clearer is the fact that the life of the present military regime of Pakistan is coming to an end. Gen Ziaul Haq still insists in "not holding" general elections because of what he calls an "external danger." On the other hand, the opposition parties representing the majority of the people in Pakistan are fully resolved to go ahead with their struggle for restoration of democracy and the revival of political activities in that country. As such, it seems, no choice is left for Ziaul Haq and his clique except to step down and give way to the people to decide their destiny in their own interest. The revival of democratic life in Pakistan will enable people to deliver a hard blow to the imperialists and reactionaries who play with the destiny of Pakistan.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Reddy: Attempt 'Cowardly'

BK310955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpt] World leaders have expressed shock at the attempt on the life of the U.S. President. President Sanjiva Reddy described the attempt as cowardly. In a message, Mr Reddy said that it is a matter of great relief to the people of India and to himself that the U.S. President is recovering well after the operation.

Gandhi Message to Reagan

BK310657 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Mar (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today expressed shock at the "senseless attempt" on the life of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and wished him speedy recovery. In a message to Mr Reagan, Mrs Gandhi said, "We are deeply shocked at the senseless attempt on your life which we condemn. We have always been strongly against any form of violence. I wish you speedy recovery so that you can resume your high responsibilities."

Foreign Office: 'Barbarous Act'

BK310539 Hong Kong AFP in English 0535 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Mar (AFP)--India today condemned as a criminal act the assassination attempt on United States President Ronald Reagan on Monday. "We feel sad and we condemn the barbarous act," J.N. Dixit, the spokesman of the Foreign Office said.

U.S. ARMS OFFER TO PAKISTAN SPARKS REACTION, COMMENT

Gandhi Decries Offer

BK300848 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has said that there is no justification in arming Pakistan because that country does not really face any danger to her security. She said we do not want to deny Pakistan of its legitimate defense needs, but our experience has been that in the past these arms were used against us. Addressing a press conference at Bhubaneshwar at the end of a 1-day tour of Orissa, she said India does not want to enter into any arms race with Pakistan, although we always keep a watch on the situation there. To arm a weak country with strong weapons is always dangerous, especially in view of the situation in Pakistan that we see in the press. Reports indicate that the lot of Pakistanis themselves feel that these arms might be used against them. Mrs Gandhi said what is more interesting is that those people who were so much worried about the emergency in India think that Pakistan president is perfectly democratic.

About India's attitude toward China in the context of the Sino-Pakistan friendship, Mrs Gandhi said our attitude is to develop friendly relations with our neighbors. She recalled that India had supported China's entry into the United Nations at a time when it was extremely hostile toward India.

Gandhi Concerned Over Sales

BK271634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has expressed concern at the increase in the sale of armaments by the advanced countries. She said this has affected any meaningful discussion on disarmament.

Mrs Gandhi gave her views to the visiting Swedish Under Secretary of State for Disarmament Mrs Inga Thorson. Mrs Thorson is on a visit to New Delhi as chairman of the international expert group engaged in a study commissioned by the United Nations for disarmament development. Mrs Thorson agreed with the prime minister's assessment that the tremendous increase in armament industry and sale of weapons is a negative development. She also expressed her appreciation for the Nonaligned Movement stand on general and nuclear disarmament. Mrs Thorson also held discussions with External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Raq.

Rao on Meeting With U.S.

BK260817 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] A ministerial-level meeting between India and the United States will take place to discuss the issue of American arms aid to Pakistan at an appropriate time. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during question time in the Lok Sabha today. He was reacting to a suggestion by a member for such a meeting to convey India's concern over the arms supplies to our neighbor. Rao said all that is necessary is to express our concern--which is being done--but we should not force the pace to have a ministerial-level meeting with the Reagan administration.

Defense Analysts Meeting

BK300849 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Senior defense analysts have called for greater Indian preparedness in the wake of growing superpower rivarly in the Indian Ocean. They said this is bound to create security complications for the country and has greater implications for the countries in the region. They were participating in the first national congress for defense studies which ended in Madras. The concensus of the 2-day congress was that India could not take it for granted that Pakistan's increasing military capability would only be directed toward Afghanistan and not used to settle scores with India. They felt that nonalignment was the best policy and that it would continue to give India great [word indistinct] in future.

PRC, PAKISTAN REPORTEDLY BUILDING ROAD TO KASHMIR

BK281429 Bombay THE TIMES of India in English 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Srinagar, 22 Mar (PTI)--Pakistan and China are jointly undertaking a road project to link the strategic Karakoram highway with forward lines in the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir.

The link-up is being effected through Azad Pattan in occupied Kashmir, apparently to provide an access to the Chinese to the line of actual control, according to authoritative sources here.

The Karakoram-occupied Kashmir road link-up which figured prominently in Pakistan's strategic road construction plans for last several years is being undertaken on a priority basis to complete it by the year-end, the source said. Giving the alignment of the new link-up, the sources said, a bridge costing Rs 1.4 crores is being constructed across the river at Azad Pattan via Hazara to connect the Karakoram road with Dara-Heipeer and finally to Muzzafarbad, the capital of occupied Kashmir. The construction work on the bridge is going apace and is jointly being supervised by the Chinese engineers and Pakistan Engineering Corps, namely the Field Workd Organisation (FWO).

Cutting through Kohistan along the 26,600-foot Nangaparbat, the Karakoram road traverses Hunza, Gilgit and Chitral in the north, and descends to Haveiian and Rawalpindi. This is one of the longest strategic highways built jointly by China and Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Defence Ministry sources here said that Pakistan had completed the construction of a network of strategic roads connecting Haira in occupied Poonch to Muzzafarbad. The road links Rawwalakot, Bagh, Khas, Gari and Gora. Haira, an important Pakistani military base, is also connected with Bandigapalpur and further on via Dumgala with Haipeer. Haipeer, which was returned to Pakistan after the Tashkent Accord, is also linked by the newly-constructed road up to the line of control facing Poonch town via Aliaba, Chikri and Kabutr, the sources said.

JAMMU, KASHMIR ASSEMBLY CAN DISCUSS OCCUPIED AREA

BK301622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Speaker of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, Permanand, gave a ruling today that the state assembly is competent to discuss problems of the people of the Pakistan-occupied areas of the state. He said these areas are constitutionally a part of Jammu and Kashmir despite the illegal Pakistan occupation there.

Giving his ruling on a point of order raised by Congress-U member Bhim Singh, the speaker said that the line of actual control cannot debar us from discussing the miseries of our brothers in that part of the territory.

PAPERS ASSAIL PAKISTANI PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

BK271537 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Mar (AFP)--The independent English daily THE TIMES OF INDIA today described Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's proclamation of a new interim constitution as a "clearly desperate" move which had "alienated even those elements in Pakistan which were hitherto prepared to go along with him in his resolve to perpetuate military rule."

The paper said, in an editorial, that the question now was what impact the latest developments would have "on the Pakistani Army, Gen Ziaul Haq's power base, and on the Reagan administration's decision to back him with guns and gold." The paper predicted that before long the Americans as well as the junta in Islamabad "might conclude that Gen Ziaul Haq has become more of a liability than an asset and dump him in favor of another general." But, it concluded, "that is not likely to produce stability in Pakistan except perhaps for a brief period."

The daily INDIAN EXPRESS, which publishes from 10 Indian cities, found events in Pakistan "inexorably to be going the way of all despotic dispensation." Noting that President Ziaul Haq had now embarked on destroying all manner of visible and potential opposition to his rule, the paper said, "even if Gen Ziaul Haq feels more secure after his latest decree, he cannot possibly be comfortable, facing as he does the possible consequences of further suppressing the democratic aspirations of the people of Pakistan."

The conservative HINDUSTAN TIMES, in its editorial, asked "how long can President Ziaul Haq ride a tiger?" Stressing that the reaction of an "oppressed people is unpredictable," the paper stated that "even the strongest weapon cannot destroy man's unconquerable will." It expressed the hope that "the present sad phase (in Pakistan) will soon end and the people will regain their rights."

INDIAN EXPRESS CRITICIZES ZIAUL HAQ, U.S. SUPPORT

BK251602 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 18 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Kuldip Nayar: "Friends, Not Masters"]

[Text] By any standard, hijacking a plane to settle political accounts, as some Pakistanis have tried to do, is unmistakably wrong. World sympathy will be with the 100 passengers and their relatives who have suffered a fortnight-long agony, but leaving the incident at that will be equally wrong. What the hijackers have pinpointed is the rule of oppression that the Ziaul Haq regime has come to represent. The 55 people who have won freedom were prisoners of conscience: They were held by an oppressive military government because they had dared to challenge it in the name of democracy.

The situation in Pakistan is that the people want to rule themselves while Gen Ziaul Haq who took power nearly four years ago with an undertaking to restore popular government, is determined to perpetuate himself. On one pretext or another he has refused to hold elections, and now he has ruled them out completely because of "external dangers" and "the current polarisation between left wing and right wing elements."

The reference to external dangers is the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; but Gen Ziaul Haq had reneged on his promise to hold elections long before the Russian forces marched into Afghanistan. The other reference is to the combination in Pakistan of nine major political parties, both liberal and religious, into the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD). Political activity in Pakistan is banned, still these parties gathered in Lahore last month. The police came to know of their meeting one day after they had dispersed and that too when Mrs Bhutto, who travelled from Karachi to Lahore in a burga, revealed her identity. The parties passed a resolution that "if Ziaul Haq does not take heed, we ask Pakistanis to bring the country to a standstill. No shops will be opened, no vehicles moved, no classes attended and no office manned." March 23--Pakistan Day--is the date fixed for the beginning of this movement.

Gen Ziaul Haq's regime has already struck. Thousands of people are under detention without trial. The number in the last fortnight alone is said to be five thousand. A midnight knock at the door of a critic is quite common. In many cases property has been confiscated and fines imposed. The press is not allowed to publish such instances under the martial law regulations. The judiciary is under pressure even to entertain most of the habeas corpus petitions filed in law courts.

Yet the people have remained undaunted. True, the government has been able to tackle the agitations started so far, whether of doctors, lawyers or students. What is important this time is that fundamentalist parties have come out openly against Gen Ziaul Haq. So far he has been able to dupe them in the name of Islam, arguing that he would establish the nizam-e mustafa (prophet's rule) in Pakistan. They have realised now that he is using Islam only as an alibi to legitimise his unconstitutional rule. As one of them has said in London: "Why is Gen Ziaul Haq using Islam to justify the jackboot?"

So deep is the suspicion of fundamentalist parties that they have refused to join his reconstituted Cabinet. Gen Ziaul Haq put a lot of pressure on them but they did not relent. Even the Jamiat-e Islami, which has reportedly dissociated itself from the MRD, has stayed away from joining the Cabinet.

Maybe the warning which political parties gave at the time of the MRD formation has weighed with the Jamiat. The warning was that anyone joining the Cabinet would "face the wrath of the people."

Thus, Gen Ziaul Haq has not been able to enlist the cooperation of people with any standing. The reconstituted Cabinet is composed of unknowns. Gen Zia has depended on landlords, industrialists and the top brass. One of them is Maj Gen Rao Firman Ali Khan of Bangladesh fame. After the surrender of Dacca, a document written in his hand was captured; it said that the green of Bangladesh would be painted red, meaning thereby that the people would be butchered by his army. One adviser appointed with the rank of Cabinet minister is Mr Mustaffa Gokul, a shipping magnate. He owes all to Gen Ziaul Haq and Gen Ziaul Haq's son works with him.

In fact, when the public compare Gen Ziaul Haq's present phase with the last days of Ayub, they point out how the accumulated wealth of Ayub's son had sparked an agitation in the latter half of 1968. Just as students in Peshawar used a few days ago .303 rifles looted from the university security staff, the students from Peshawar were the first to defy Ayub's police in 1968. Students, whose involvement in politics is the tradition of the subcontinent, came at that time to the forefront to condemn the government for its lavish spending. The middle class--doctors, lawyers, teachers and journalists--joined the agitation. All over West Pakistan, there rose the slogan: "Ayub must go."

Perhaps the agitation against Gen Ziaul Haq has not yet gathered such momentum, but even Ayub did not leave until one year after the first phase of the agitation.

Against this background, the Reagan administration's move to rearm Pakistan as a "front-line state" protecting U.S. interests is unfortunate. Whatever its bias against democratic India, it will initiate an arms race in the subcontinent. The Carter administration had accepted the fact that Pakistan could not be given military parity with India.

When Gen Ziaul Haq was almost on the point of being ousted in 1979, the Soviet Union strengthened him by intervening in Afghanistan. Now that political parties in Pakistan have joined hands to force him to hold elections, the Reagan government wants to give him arms so that he continues to deny democracy to the people of Pakistan.

The time has come when all those who support the restoration of human rights in the world should express their sympathy with Pakistanis. It is a pity that public opinion in India is mute. Many Muslims in India believe that Gen Ziaul Haq is sincerely introducing the tenets of Islam and many others think that by saying something in support of the people across the border they may give a handle to the Ziaul Haq regime to revive the propaganda that India has not accepted the fact of Pakistan.

Such thinking will only help Gen Ziaul Haq. The situation is far more serious. Popular leaders have been arrested and the movement is now in the hands of Mohella leaders. As Miss Benazir Bhutto said before her arrest: "A chain of command has been established and when one group is arrested, another group comes forward and this will continue until Ziaul Haq goes." Violence can erupt in the country at any time. Reports are that the police and bureaucracy are in sympathy with the agitators.

The people in Pakistan want friends, not masters--a sentiment which Washington, by bolstering Gen Ziaul Haq will defeat. It realised the folly of supporting the shah of Iran after he was ousted; it might feel the same way after Gen Ziaul Haq is ousted. The tragedy is that with the backing of Washington, the change in Islamabad will be from one military dictator to another and the people may have to wait again to rule themselves.

ZIAUL HAQ WISHES REAGAN QUICK RECOVERY FROM WOUND

BK311028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed deep shock to President Ronald Reagan over the dastardly attempt on his life last night. The president in his message said that on behalf of the people and the Government of Pakistan and on his own behalf he extended best wishes and prayers for his early recovery and return to full activity so that he could resume to give a shape of the United States of America at a crucial time in national and global affairs.

ALLEGED SOVIET SPY EXCHANGED FOR AIRLINE HOSTAGES

LD301507 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Mar 81 p 6

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "'Soviet Spy' Theory in Skyjacking"]

[Text] Islamabad--Reports of Soviet and Afghan involvement in the skyjacking of a Pakistani aircraft assumed new dimensions last night with the disclosure that one of those released in exchange for safety of the hostages may have been a key figure in Soviet spying operations in Pakistan.

Although senior officials in Islamabad remained tightlipped, it is widely believed that one of the principal motivations behind the skyjacking was to secure the release of Munir Ahmed Warriach, a former diplomat and lieutenant-commander in the Pakistani Navy. He was among 54 so-called political prisoners flown to Damascus in return for the freedom of the hostages.

Warriach was arrested last September in Pakistan on charges of spying for an unnamed foreign country and was sentenced on March 7 to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The skyjacking was on March 2, but authorities believe Warriach's release was sought by his foreign associates from the time of his arrest. It has not been stated officially that he was associated with the Soviet Union, but officials do not deny speculation to this effect. Soviet involvement in the Pakistani skyjacking has been highlighted by General Haig, American secretary of state. Moscow has angrily denied the charges.

LORD CARRINGTON CONCLUDES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Talks With Agha Shahi

BK271604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi held talks in Islamabad today. The talks took place in a frank and cordial atmosphere. During the discussion, the two sides reviewed the regional situation, especially the situation arising out of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war.

Lord Carrington appreciated Pakistan's stand on the proposed tripartite talks under UN auspices. The purpose of such talks is to seek a political solution to the Afghainstan crisis. The foreign ministers of the two countries agreed that a political solution to this issue can be found only through the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Only after this will the 1.7 million Afghan refugees be able to return to their homes and only then will the people of Afghanistan be able to set up a government of their choice.

Exchanging views on the Middle East situation, the two leaders said that whatever solution to the issue is sought, the just rights of the Palestinian people should be kept in view and the Palestine Liberation Organization should be granted representation.

Lord Carrington expressed the determination, on behalf of his government and the EEC, to work for a solution to the issue in the light of the Venice declaration. The two leaders stressed that the forcible occupation of territories cannot be justified.

On the Iran-Iraq situation, Shahi and Lord Carrington agreed that continued war between the two countries will further increase instability in the region. The two leaders hoped that the peace committee set up during the Islamic summit will succeed in ending the war.

Agha Shahi thanked the British foreign secretary for British economic aid to Pakistan. He said that the British developmental aid for Pakistan is in the form of grants. He also said that Britain has shown a keen interest in taking part in the special developmental program in Baluchistan. Shahi thanked Lord Carrington for British aid for Afghan refugees.

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

BK271723 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The British foreign secretary called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. Matters of mutual interest were discussed. Also present were Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, S. Shahnawaz, the foreign secretary and the British ambassador in Pakistan.

Visit to Afghan Refugee Camp

BK281028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington had held detailed talks on the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in the Middle East and in Afghanistan, and about the Afghan refugee problem in Pakistan.

This was stated by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington while talking to newsmen in Quetta this morning on his arrival from Islamabad. He said the Afghan refugee problem in Pakistan is going to be much more serious. He said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told him at his meeting with him in Islamabad last evening that another 255,000 refugees had arrived in Pakistan during the last 2 month. There are now 2 million Afghan refugees living on humanitarian grounds in Pakistan.

The British foreign secretary said they have no problem to talk about in relations between Britain and Pakistan. He said there is no point of difference.

The British foreign secretary visited an Afghan refugee camp in the Pishin district of Baluchistan today. Addressing a representative gathering of the Afghan refugees he said Britain and the entire Free World supported the freedom struggle of the Afghan people who have been subjected to foreign aggression. He said Britain and 10 countries of Europe at a meeting last week had reiterated their support to the Afghan people and demanded that they should be given the right to decide their own future.

Later, Provincial Governor Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan gave a lunch in honor of Lord Carrington in Quetta this afternoon.

News Conference

BK281555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said that Pakistan and Britain have identical views on major issues, particularly on Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war. He said this while addressing a news conference in Islamabad a short while after his return from a brief visit to Baluchistan. He said that the Government of Pakistan is taking good care of about 2 million Afghan refugees.

Lord Carrington said that the world has not forgotten the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which has enhanced the difficulties of the Afghan people. He said that the British Government has provided 2.5 million pounds sterling for the aid of the Afghan refugees. In Quetta today, he announced a special aid of 4 million pounds sterling for the development program of Baluchistan in view of the large influx of refugees in that province. The British high commissioner to Pakistan and the Pakistani officials are to exchange views on the details of this program.

In reply to a question, Lord Carrington said that the tripartite talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general received a jolt due to the hijacking of the Pakistani plane and the Kabul authorities' attitude in containing the situation. He said that he hopes the UN special representative, who will be visiting the region soon, will attain some success in this regard. He said, however, that so far there is no trace of Soviet readiness to withdraw troops from Afghanistan.

Comments at Airport

BK290818 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has described his talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi as extremely useful. In an interview at Islamabad airport this morning before his departure for Hong Kong after the conclusion of his visit to Pakistan, he said during his talks with the Pakistani leaders he exchanged views on bilateral matters, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, and obstacles in ways of finding a solution to the Middle East crisis and possibility of a dialogue in this connection.

He reiterated that the final and satisfactory solution of the Afghanistan problem is the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Lord Carrington highly praised Pakistan's humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees. He said during his visit to Baluchistan yesterday he felt that the Afghan refugees have been looked after very well.

CHINESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PAKISTAN

OW302245 Paris AFP in English 2141 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Mar (AFP)--A six-member Chinese military delegation led by [He Jia Ruoyo], deputy commandant of the Chinese military college, arrived here today on an 11-day tour of Pakistan. They were received by senior army officers. During their stay in Pakistan the delegation will visit defense units and training institutions at Lahore, Quetta, Karachi and Peshawar, official sources said.

BANI-SADR ISSUES REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD301424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 81

["Text" of message issued 30 March by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to Iranian nation on occasion of 12 Farvardin--1 April--anniversary of establishment of Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. I express my purest greetings to the crimson-colored martyrs who gave up their lives in order to pave the way for the liberation of Iranians from the yoke of aliens and the establishment of this republic. I also express my congratulations to all my compatriots. Without doubt we are indebted to the long and successive struggles of this nation, the self-sacrifice of the deprived and oppressed masses, namely, the most oppressed strata of our people, and to the uncompromising leadership of the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran in uprooting the 2,500-year-old evil monarchy.

On this day, for the first time in Iranian history, the decisive majority of our nation freely and enthusiastically took part in the referendum and voted for the establishment of the Islamic Republic, the regime it favored in order to establish, on the ruins of the satanical monarchical regime, an order and a government free from imperialist dependence and free from any kind of tyranny, dictatorship and exploitation. On the occasion of the third [as heard] anniversary of the establishment of this republic the heightening of the steadfastness of this nation in the face of difficulties and all the unpleasant happenings which have afflicted our young republic herald the glad tiding that the Islamic Republic will put an end to all the social difficulties and hardships which this nation has suffered throughout its history, and that it may mark the beginning of realization of this divine message in the glorious Koran that "we have desired to show our favor to those who are lowly in the land and to make them the leaders of people and to make them heirs of our kingdom" [Koranic verse]. This verse holds the promise of the sovereignty and leadership of the oppressed and deprived people throughout the world.

Although these legitimate expectations from the Islamic Republic of Iran demonstrate the lofty and heavy responsibility of the leaders of the country, on the basis of the experience of the 2 years following their victory, they will not be fulfilled unless the unity of all individuals and forces, which with so much hope and enthusiasm voted for the establishment of the Islamic Republic, is realized. The genuine Islamic Republic has the ability to attract all the truth-seeking individuals and groups and to unify and consolidate them for the establishment of justice and the fight against tyranny.

From now on, observance of the anniversary of the Islamic Republic should be changed into the feast of enthusiastic and ever-increasing unity among deprived masses throughout the world and their bond with this liberating order and their solidarity and collaboration with the Islamic Republic of Iran. A minimum expectation should be the complete establishment of this unity in the Islamic homeland which, as an immediate necessity for the continuation of the Islamic revolution, should be the object of our attention. It was due to the same fact that I, being aware of the difficulties afflicting society and their deep-rooted causes, and due to the dangers which dissension and schism will have for the very existence of the republic and the independence of our Islamic homeland, asked all the sincere individuals and forces of this country to take part in a glorious march on this historic day to demonstrate their unity, solidarity and strong determination for the achievement of complete freedom and independence, the most basic characteristics of the Islamic Republic. It is hoped that with the overall supervision and vigilance of the nation this march will be held in a way which is fitting for the Islamic Republic and which will be a turning point for the presentation of the positive and liberating features of Islam to all people throughout the world.

As a responsible official and as the person to whom you have given the heavy responsibilities of the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I regard myself dutybound from a religious and legal point of view to continue my work in the face of deviations and deviating and dangerous attempts in preparation of the necessary groundwork for implementation of the cultural, political and economic reforms and changes which are desired by the Islamic Republic of Iran. I regard it as fitting to discuss the following conditions with you free and Muslim people:

A. The safeguarding of territorial integrity and efforts to achieve complete independence of the country from a political, economic and cultural point of view.

B. The complete sovereignty of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the social, economic and political relations of the country; with urgency for the establishment of judicial and political security and the safeguarding of the violated legitimate rights of the people. In fact, spirituality, comprehensive security, the independence and territorial integrity of the country and the preparation of the means for activities worthy of contemporary man will not be made possible without the implementation of laws and without replacing the government of force and oppression with a government of law.

It is up to you, the most deprived group of people, to be steadfast and to call for the defense of independence, freedom, Islamic spirituality and security; without these, deprivations will be ever-increasing and lasting. You deprived people are in need of the implementation of programs that will provide the means for your development through independence, that is, the elimination of external sources of deprivation; freedom, that is, the elimination of internal sources of deprivation; and through security and spirituality, that is, the provision of the conditions for the betterment of life.

C. The establishment of the background for the genuine unity of all individuals and forces faithful to the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is a necessity for the protection and the continuation of the Islamic revolution of Iran, based upon:

1. Safeguarding and guaranteeing the nation's lawful and revolutionary freedoms and the provision of necessary conditions for the healthy clash of opinions.

2. The provision of means for the continuous supervision and safeguarding of the people in implementation of the Constitution and participation of the nation in determining its own destiny through the election of councils which would incorporate all the people throughout the country.

3. Mobilization of the nation against the domineering forces of the world who aim to impose means for evil dependence.

D. The observance of Islamic justice in the allocation of responsibilities to various people which would involve everyone being placed in a position for which he has the ability to accept and execute the relevant duties and for which he has the suitability for holding that position; through the various abilities of believing, experienced and expert individuals the society may grow and develop.

E. The reopening of the universities and other educational institutions of the country and educating and training the present generation in order to accept the heavy responsibilities for the reconstruction of society; the formulation of cultural and educational policies of the country based upon the development and rejuvenation of capabilities and implementation of the means for the development of individuals and their nearness to God; this matter should be regarded as a natural right for all members of society.

The implementation of these conditions would provide the background for formulation of a comprehensive program for the reconstruction of Islamic society.

It is up to all of us to pursue these goals with steadfastness, hoping for the establishment of all the liberating goals of Islam in our Islamic homeland, Iran, and throughout the world. It is expected that the alert and liberated people of Iran will guarantee the implementation of the above conditions through their continuous presence on the scene and through their unceasing efforts, and will assist their president in the execution of his duties.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

GF310639 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The prime minister, brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, has instructed diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the world to hold celebrations and ceremonies on the second anniversary of the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to commemorate this great day in a manner that will highlight the missionary goals of the Islamic revolution.

In a call made to Iranian ambassadors and diplomats abroad on this issue, brother Raja'i said he hopes their steps and measures on this occasion will acquaint the world with the goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the message of eternal Islam in order to unite the world's oppressed against arrogance. Brother Raja'i concluded his call by expressing hope for the victory for the oppressed under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

GOOD OFFICES DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN TEHRAN

'Arafat Meets With Rafsanjani

GF301541 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has met with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani. They discussed a number of important issues connected with the Islamic committee's review of Saddam's war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran. They also discussed the general situation in the region and U.S. military concentrations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, as well as the situation in southern Lebanon and the military escalation and Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Fatah Central Committee member Hari al-Hasan, Palestinian ambassador in Tehran Salah az'Zaw and the official in charge of Palestinian external information, Mahmud al-Labadi, attended the meeting.

Khamene'i on 'Arafat Meeting

GF301545 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Mar il

[Text] The Imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council and Tehran Friday imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, arrived in Kermanshah today.

Referring to his talks with brother Yasir 'Arafat in Tehran last night, Khamene'i told PARS that the talks emphasized Iran's views on the solutions proposed. These views are: respect for the 1975 Algiers agreement, punishment of the aggressor and the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor forces simultaneous with a cease-fire.

The Tehran Friday imam said that he informed the PLO Executive Committee chairman that these are the views of our country's people and officials. He added: I said to brother 'Arafat that this war has not tired the Iranian people , who are capable of making further sacrifices. We can never surrender or succumb to aggression.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i Said: Brother 'Arafat said that the Iranian Government's views on the proposals of the Islamic committee studying the war are reasonable and logical. Brother 'Arafat asserted: Acquiescence to aggression and also acceptance of a cease-fire declaration prior to the withdrawal of the aggressor forces in fact would resemble acceptance of Zionist aggression in the occupied territories. This is what the Arabs and Palestinians reject. It is like saying first accept a cease-fire and then wait for the enemy to withdraw from the occupied territories.

Supreme Defense Council Meeting

LD301658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that the delegation investigating the war imposed on Iran by Iraq this evening met with the members of the Supreme Defense Council at the office of the joint chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting was attended by the president and commander in chief, the prime minister, the acting chief of the joint staff, the minister of defense, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, members of the Supreme Defense Council and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni.

The report says that the Supreme Defense Council held an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of the commander in chief prior to this meeting and discussed and exchanged views on matters that should be raised with the delegation investigating the war imposed by Iraq on Iran.

Bani-Sadr, Raja'i on Talks

LD302212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Mr Raja'i, prime minister, spoke to the Central News Bureau correspondent on topics concerning the joint meeting of the Supreme Defense Council and the delegation investigating the war imposed on Iran by Iraq. We draw your attention to these interviews:

[Begin recording] [Bani-Sadr] At today's meeting they communicated the Iraqi Government's words to us. We also replied that we are as strong as we are [as heard]. Even if we become weaker, whatever we have said we consider just and we will neither add to what we have said nor will we accept less than what we said.

[Question] Did they submit any new proposal?

[Bani-Sadr] Yes, they did have new things to say, and it was decided that we will have another round of talks tomorrow. We repeated our proposals. Of course, they accepted the principle of investigating who is the aggressor; whether the other side also accepts this remains to be seen.

[Question] Did they, in fact, accept that Iraq is the aggressor?

[Bani-Sadr] No, there is a difference between [ruling who is the] aggressor and investigating [who is the aggressor]; it was never stipulated that they come out and say whether there is an aggressor until the case has been investigated. Now they have agreed to investigate the issue. As far as we are concerned, this in itself is a basic issue. If the framework for the settlement of the dispute is what we consider just, then the issue may be settled; otherwise, if the Iraqis do not accept it then the war will continue.

[Question] Would you be good enough to comment on the outcome of today's talk?

[Raja'i] Well, we discussed the proposals they brought with them, and the outcome was that they should [word indistinct], and if they have come to any new conclusion to communicate it to us.

[Question indistinct]

[Raja'i] They discussed our proposals. As I told you before, we are standing by our demands. It depends where they lead to.

[Question] Did you reach any common point at today's meeting?

[Raja'i] Well, at the conclusion it seemed that Mr Bani-Sadr believed that at least the delegation agreed to investigate the aggression. Now it depends on whether Iraq will also accept it.

[Question] What is your opinion: How could this affect the fate of the war?

[Raja'i] Nothing on the fate of the war: We have to continue the battle firmly and, God willing, we will do so. [end recording]

Chatti Comments

LD302212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Habib Chatti, spokesman for the delegation investigating the Iraqi-imposed war against Iran and the Islamic Conference secretary general, tonight participated in a press, radio and television conference.

At the conclusion of the conference, in an interview with the Central News Bureau correspondent, Habib Chatti replied to the question whether the delegation had traveled to Iran bringing with it any new proposals. He said: At the moment the delegation does not have any new proposals. We will decide after hearing the Iranian and Iraqi officials' points of view. [sentence as heard]

He added that the delegation will try to find common ground within the two sides' remarks, and then, by reviewing the information available, the delegation will assemble and put forward the framework of a new proposal based on Iran's replies.

In reply to a question as to why the delegation was not going to tour the war fronts, Habib Chatti said: Our basic task is to bring peace. Of course, we will inspect the war fronts, too.

He added that the delegation will continue its discussions with Iranian officials tomorrow and then leave for Baghdad.

Rafsanjani: Proposals 'Clearer'

NC301610 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 30 Mar (AFP)--Iranian Parliament President Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared here today that the new Gulf war peace proposals of the Islamic peace mission were "clearer and more positive" but still failed to meet Iran's conditions.

The hojjat ol-eslam was questioned during a press conference about the optimism expressed by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat after initial talks earlier today.

"I have not seen much progress," Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said.

He added that Iran had welcomed the Islamic good-offices mission and Baghdad could not accuse Tehran of wanting the war.

The parliamentary leader also said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn had "fallen into a trap."

If he accepts Iran's conditions, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said, he will be branded an agressor and will have to pay damages with interest for the harm caused by the war, which would lead to the collapse of his regime.

According to the hojjat ol-eslam, if President Husayn rejects Tehran's conditions, "we hope that the war and our defense will bring him to his knees."

RAFSANJANI ON CONFLICT WITH IRAQ, ANNIVERSARY

LD301946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Interview given by Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to unidentified reporter on 30 March at an unspecified location--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in light of the fact that the delegation investigating the war imposed on Iran by Iraq has come to Iran for the umpteenth time and that they arrived in Tehran today, and also of the three conditions Iran has set for the ending of the war, to what extent can we be optimistic about an end to the war, and to what extent is the achievement of these conditions possible?

[Answer] The achievement of these conditions is not something that we can forego. Of course, Saddam will not easily accept these conditions, particularly the trial of the aggressor. Even unconditional withdrawal is tantamount to suicide for Saddam, for he has to tell the Iraqi nation why he engaged in causing all those casualties.

On the other hand, the mediating [vaseteh] delegation, as well as the Iraqis themselves, have realized and conceded that Iran has not asked much. That the aggressor should be tried is something that any reasonable man in the world accepts. To say that an aggression must be eliminated unconditionally is not excessive. It is reasonable to say that the earlier agreement signed by both sides should be the basis for negotiation. It might be very hard for Iraq to accept these things and it might lead to Saddam's downfall, but if Saddam fails to accept them his downfall will come as a result of the war and the continuation of our struggle. At any rate, Saddam is in a deadlocked situation. Probably he would be thinking in terms of finding an easier way out.

[Question] Bearing in mind that we are on the eve of the third [as heard] anniversary of the Islamic Republic, I would like to ask if you have anything to say to the people.

[Answer] In connection with the march that has been announced on the occasion of the republic day, as the speaker of the Majlis, as a Majlis deputy of the citizens of Tehran and as an individual in the country, I request that the people mark this day as gloriously as possible. The important thing is that they endeavor to make the day a day of unity and harmony, that they strictly refrain from carrying photographs and slogans which cause division. In particular, and this affects me personally, I strongly request that my photograph not be used for such purposes. Slogans should be aimed at unity.

I take this opportunity once again to say that this is the day on which the people voted for the establishment of Islamic rule by a 98-percent majority. On this day we should again recall that we must establish Islamic rule in this country.

OPEC CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN TEHRAN FOR TALKS

GF281658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Dr Subroto, Indonesian mining and energy minister and OPEC chairman, arrived in Tehran today on a visit to Iran, during which he will hold talks with Oil Ministry officials. An official at the Oil Ministry has said that the aim of this visit is to bring the OPEC members' points of view closer together.

Meets With Raja'i Aide

GF281816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Indonesian mining and energy minister and the delegation accompanying him, currently visiting Iran, met today with the prime minister's political adviser and assistant, Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Assistant Oil Minister engineer Sadat and a number of senior Iranian officials. The meeting lasted more than 90 minutes.

Visits Esfahan

GF291512 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Dr Subroto, Indonesian mining and energy minister and OPEC chairman, arrived in Esfahan this morning as part of the Indonesian delegation's visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dr Sobroto immediately visited the project supplying (Zazran) village with liquid gas. On this occasion, one of the villagers delivered a welcoming speech to the delegation in which he called for working to insure the release of Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, who was kidnapped by Saddam's mercenaries from Iranian territory a few months ago.

In reply Dr Subroto said: It pleases me to extend the wishes and greetings of 175 [as heard] Indonesian Muslims to you. I will also be pleased to follow your example by carrying out liquid gas projects in Indonesian villages. On the release of brother Tondguyan, the Indonesian minister said: Indonesian President Suharto called for the release of the Iranian oil minister at the Bali conference.

Meets With Raja'i

GF301157 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Dr Subroto, Indonesian mining and energy minister and current OPEC chairman, and the delegation accompanying him met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning.

PARS says that during the meeting, which was also attended by engineer Sadat, an assistant in the Petroleum Ministry [as heard], the two sides discussed issues and exchanged views on matters pertaining to OPEC.

RAJA'I REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON KHUZESTAN VISIT

LD311050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, Prime Minister Raja'i was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning and reported on his New Year visits to war fronts and refugee camps in Khuzestan Province, Baft and Kerman.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MAJLIS DEPUTIES 31 MAR

LD311104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that Messrs Bazargan, Keyvani, Qarebaghi, Hojaji, Ghaffair, Shekyh Faz'ollah Mahallati and Esma'il Fada'i, members of the Islamic Majlis, were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KHAMENE'I VISITS ZAHAB MILITARY CAMPS 30 MAR

GF310712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council and Tehran Friday imam, accompanied by the operations commander for western Iran and the political and administrative assistant for Kermanshah Province, visited the Eslamabad Gharb and (Aba Dhar) camps in the Zahab region yesterday.

Seyyed Khamene'i, the Zahab operations commander and brother Abu Sharif discussed regional military afairs and the situation of Muslim warriors on the western fronts. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i then visited the frontlines on one of Zahab's fronts and closely examined the operations of Muslim warriors on this front.

IRAQI AD-DA'WAH PARTY STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS

GF301231 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Statement issued by Iraqi Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party--date not given]

[Text] Two squads of party mujahidin in Al-Qasim, Babylon Governorate, have carried out separate attacks on Ba'thist enemy positions and returned safely to base.

Another commando squadron of the party's heroic fighters set ablaze a fuel tanker belonging to the racist authorities on the (Al-Mithafiyah)-Al-Qasim road, Babylon Governorate.

A fighter carried out an armed attack on the security and police center in Al-Hashimiyah, Babylon Governorate. He succeeded in killing the security officer in charge and wounding a police commissioner. He was arrested by the savage butchers after sustaining a gunshot wound.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 451 OUTLINES RECENT BATTLES

LD301742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Communique 451 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Heroic and combative Iranian nation. The warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspired by the prophet-like guidelines of the imam of the nation and supported by all the sections of the Iranian nation, continue to selflessly fight in a manly way against the violators of Islamic sanctity. The following is a report on the situation on some of the battlefronts over the past 24 hours made available at 1700 today:

The self-sacrificing forces of Islam directed their fire at enemy positions in the Abadan region and destroyed 1 enemy mortar, 1 machinegun, 1 bulldozer and a quantity of ammunition, and killed or wounded about 31 Iraqi personnel. The aggressive enemy, as in the past few days, directed its artillery fire against residential areas of Abadan and caused minor damage to a number of houses. Exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued on some of the southern and western fronts in the country, but the extent of losses and casualties inflicted on the enemy has not yet been reported.

In two clashes between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and assailants in the Saqqez and Bukan regions yesterday 35 armed outlaws were killed or wounded and 91 were arrested. A quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized. Meanwhile, on 29 March, six of our brothers of the Ground Forces and one of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieved the lofty status of martyrdom and several were also injured during the battles between truth and falsehood.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS REPORTS ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH, WEST

LD302016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Summary] A report concerning the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps' activities on the battlefronts has been made available to the Central News Bureau as follows:

1. On the southern front:

On 27 March enemy positions were brought under artillery fire at Abadan's Station No 7, as a result of which an enemy ammunition depot was set on fire and one enemy bulldozer was made unserviceable.

2. On the western front:

On 29 March in a joint operation mounted with other forces in the (Dasht-e Abbas) region Iraqi trenches were brought under fire, as a result of which 12 Iraqis were killed and several were injured.

On 30 March in other operations the villages of Veyseh, (Seyana) and Shur, under Marivan's jurisdiction, were mopped up. In these operations four Iraqis were arrested and one counterrevolutionary was killed.

On 30 March at 0930, as a result of fire by the combatants of the armed forces, an intense fire was started on the Iraqi Umm ar-Rasas bridge, resulting in the destruction of that bridge. The enemy suffered considerable losses.

On 29 and 30 March a total of four Iraqi personnel surrendered to the guards in Sar Dasht.

'AMERICAN LEFTIST GROUPS' SAID TO ATTACK IN NORTH

NC301016 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Mar (AFP)--Counter-revolutionaries have killed three people in a spate of clashes in north Iran, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

It said that "American leftist groups" attacked revolutionary guards with stones and clubs on Saturday at Ramsar in Mazandaran Province.

One member of a people's militia was stabbed to death in subsequent fighting, the paper said, quoting a communique from the revolutionary guard.

Three days earlier, mojahedin leftists attacked villagers in the same province who were washing off "provocative slogans" daubed on a mosque wall, and killed one person, the newspaper said.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CENTER' CAPTURED IN SARAB

LD291720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that while purging the village of Sarab, 15 km from Bukan, with the cooperation of the army, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and Muslim Kurdish peshmerga and backed by the army air corps, a counterrevolutionary center in the region was captured by the combatants of Islam. In these operations 20 counterrevolutionaries were killed, 57 were wounded and several were arrested. A number of light and heavy weapons, ammunition and a variety of mines and military equipment were seized. One of the defenders of the revolution was injured in the leg in these operations.

KAZERUN COMMANDER REBUTS VOA ALLEGATIONS

GF301633 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The commander of the Kazerun revolution guards has strongly refuted Voice of America's calumny that 50 revolution guards were decapitated in the Kazerun incidents. He stated that during the Farrashband fracas in Firuzabad district one revolution guard was martyred and seven were taken hostage. The latter were subsequently released after representatives of the Fars governor's office and revolution guards intervened between the rival parties and ended the dispute.

YAZD COMMEMORATES VICTIMS OF 1979 MASSACRE

GF301218 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] On the third anniversary of the massacre committed by the regime of buried Pahlavi in Yazd, and at the invitation of Imam Khomeyni's representative and Yazd Friday Imam Ayatollah Sadoqi, the entire Province of Yazd participated in huge popular demonstrations that visited the graves of martyrs murdered by the past regime.

On this day in 1979 the people of Yazd commemorated the 40th [mourning] day of Tabriz martyrs and held a huge meeting in one of the mosques. Speeches were made and slogans such as "God is great" and "Khomeyni is our hope" were shouted. Then the masses went into the streets to confront the bullets of treason and betrayal of the arch-satanic regime. As a result of this confrontation four martyrs fell and many others were severely wounded and crippled.

AHVAZ FRIDAY IMAM DENIES EVACUATION RUMOR

GF281703 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Communique issued by Ahvaz Friday imam on 28 March]

[Text] During my Friday sermons I have never mentioned or said anything about the evacuation of Ahvaz. If this has been mentioned in any other sermons, it has only been said to weaken the government. We should not listen to rumormongers and should only obey the orders of the Islamic Republic.

FARS CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORM LAW

GF291927 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Residents of Shahnan village in Darab district, workers of the villages of Hasanabad-e Gorgan, [names indistinct], and the residents of Dehidid-e Fars presented a petition asking for the earliest possible implementation of section "seen" [letter in Persian alphabet] of the land reform law. In this petition it has been requested that all agriculturists of the aforementioned areas, while endorsing the recommendations of the seven-member land allocation committee, (?demand) just measures for the restoration of the true rights of the farmers on agricultural lands.

RADIO IRAN COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Tehran Arms Depot Explosion

NC281638 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] At dawn on 24 March the arms depot of the central committee in the Majlis building was blown up in accordance with a previously planned program and with the cooperation of a number of self-sacrificing opponents of the regime. The explosion and the fire which followed were so immense that smoke covered the entire Baharestan Square and surrounding streets within a 4-kilometer radius. This incident was reported in the first hours of the day to Radio Iran's office by correspondents of the National Resistance Movement.

It is very interesting to note the way the news was broadcast by Khomeyni's disgraceful radio. On the same day and in the (?news cast) of the lying radio, two of the central committee's (?officials) were brought as witnesses to give evidence that the fire and explosion were very small and that they resulted from a short circuit in the arms depot. [Short passage indistinct].

Following the evidence by the witnesses, the person in charge of the notorious committee's arms depot was called to the microphone and was asked to state his report. His report was the most interesting of all. He who called himself "a responsible person" confessed that he was not at his post when the incident took place and that, because of the fire, a quantity of explosives, "I don't know if they were bullets, grenades or anything else, exploded!"

Of course such a regime, whose madness goes without saying, would assign such alert and conscientious officials to posts and it would broadcast such "evidence" from such a lie-disseminating radio. After spending an hour trying to dismiss the incident as unimportant, the disgraceful radio added: "Since the men of the fire brigade were unable to harness the explosion and fire, they did so with the help of the air force."

You be the judge and answer. First, what was an (?amplifier) doing in an arms depot, and second, what role could the air force have in putting out the sparks of a number of bullets or unimportant grenades?

Shirazi Assassination Attempt

GF301329 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Following the assassination (?attempt) on Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi, which took place in the late hours of Saturday 28 March and resulted in his being wounded in the neck, the leaders of the Islamic Republic, including Ayatollah Khomeyni, have openly expressed grave concern about the increase in antiregime sentiment.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is very angry about the series of incidents around the country and also the expansion of operations to overthrow the regime by secret nationalist groups and organizations, announced that assassinations cannot force the clergy out of the political scene. During a meeting with Bani-Sadr, Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed that he and the members of the government should find a solution to increasing unrest and combat the nationalists.

Bani-Sadr said that such events are signs of danger for everyone and an indication of the growth of terrorism and unrest in Iran's Islamic society. Bani-Sadr, like the ayatollahs who are members of the Council of Guardians of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, asked Raja'i's government to take a positive step in fighting the militant nationalist groups around the country.

Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi is one of the six members of the Council of Guardians and Khomeyni's representative in Shiraz. He played an important role in drafting the Constitution of the Islamic Republic and including in it the antinationalist article of velayat-e faqih. He is also a close colleague of Ayatollah Beheshti and one of the founders of the ruling Islamic Republic Party. Ayatollah Beheshti, who was in Esfahan, rushed to Shiraz following the attempt on Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi's life in order to reassure the regime's authorities. It has been said that the assassination attempt was made by a militant nationalist organization. The assassin escaped unrecognized.

After the explosion of the ammunition dump of the central committee of the Islamic revolution in Tehran, the attempted assassination of Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi is the second important political event at the beginning of the new year and an indication of the noticable intensification of the struggle by nationalist organizations and secret groups operating against the illegal regime in Tehran.

Clashes with Qashqa'i Tribe

GF301320 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The unrest which broke out between Islamic guards and the Qashqa'i tribe 3 weeks ago is spreading once again. Foreign radios report that Bani-Sadr's and Raja'i's trips to and their talks with the heads of Fars tribes could not bring peace to the region. Latest reports indicate that the clashes between Fars tribes and the Tehran regime's guards have reached (?Samirun gorge) and impassable mountain regions.

Paris Group Cables Khomeyni

NC271710 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Report by Radio Iran's Paris correspondent]

[Text] Following the daily-increasing efforts by Khomeyni and his coterie aimed at negating nationalism, which escalated more than ever before during the traditional Nowruz season, members of the French Society of Friends of Iran have sent Khomeyni a strong message. The cable, signed by 620 French writers, intellectuals and freedom-seekers, strongly condemns Khomeyni and officials of the clerical regime for their anti-Iranian feelings. In addition, it states that their extensive and constant propaganda against nationalism is strongly condemned by all circles of the world because the Iranian nation is considered to be one of the founders of world civilization and that guarding this ancient country's monuments and preserving the traditions and ceremonies of this very respected member of the society of nations is the duty of every patriotic Iranian.

Recent incidents in Iran, especially the armed struggles of freedom-seekers which have gained more dimension in the past few days, are a topic of discussion among political circles in Paris. Political observers believe that the successful, bold attack by strugglers opposed to the clergy against the central committee in Baharestan Square is the beginning of armed struggles that would have started eventually. They state that Khomeyni's anti-Iranian regime and his reactionary clique, who in the past 2 years have to drawn Iran to the precipice of economic and political destruction, are now seriously facing their downfall. The observers believe that opponents of the Islamic Republic have finally realized Khomeyni's weakness and the vulnerability of his regime and that they have increased their strong blows on the shaky clerical regime. These observers also believe that with the ever-increasing consolidation of the ranks of Khomeyni's opponents and the increase in armed attacks and subversive acts, the leadership of Khomeyni and the clerical regime is passing through its last days.

Internal Decline

GF291755 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Correspondent's report from New York]

[Text] The news agencies reported yesterday that after months of [words indistinct] the (?Qashqai tribe) has started retaliatory attacks against the revolution guards and law enforcement agents. The authorities of the [word indistinct] regime have, on the surface, claimed that the leaders of Qashqai tribes have received new arms from some foreign countries. Considering the events in Kordestan and what has been happening in Azarbayjan and Baluchestan, Khomeyni's regime is facing greater problems each day. According to a (?telephone) report, many students and schoolchildren in Tehran and the provinces have refused to return to their classes after the Nowruz vacation. A group of government employees, despite the threats of the chief prosecutor, have not returned to work. [passage indistinct]

(?The rumor that Khomeyni is gravely ill) and is under care in another country is getting stronger because there has been no sound out of the imam of the nation for the past few days. The bazaars in Tehran and in several other provinces have been closed (?since before Nowruz holiday). Unlike past years there is no activity in the country's banks. Because of the escape of the population to other countries the value of foreign currency in Tehran has reached dizzying heights, and eggs and meat are rare and somewhat impossible to find.

Prior to the Nowruz celebrations the government had announced that drivers with no offenses on their records would receive two (?ration) coupons as a reward. What is certain is that such promises will no longer be effective in eradicating the many problems of the people. A private report indicates that the roads outside Tehran are unsafe and thieves (?in guards clothing) rob the occupants of cars. Most houses in Tehran have become empty of [word indistinct] and valuables, since the presence of valuables and cash is dangerous to the life of the occupants. The statistics on the cases of sex offenses have reached such proportions in Tehran and other Iranian cities that there is (?not enough manpower to investigate them).

The oppressor-killing regime of the mullahs at present is continuing to imprison and execute those accused of (?drug offenses) but publication of such news has been banned. Two weeks ago a 73-year-old man was sentenced to 7 years in prison for possession of 1 mesqal [Iranian unit of weight, approximately equal to 5 grams] of opium. While under the same circumstances the lackeys of the [words indistinct] regime are actively dealing in and monopolizing the market of narcotics in Europe and the United States. The proceeds of this trade are spent on the purchase of clubs and the training of hezbollahi club-wielders. [passage indistinct]

Economic Independence

NC271750 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Efforts toward economic expansion are a [word indistinct] (?force) in today's world. Third World nations have found out from experience that both political independence and sociocultural progress are impossible without economic independence. Governments that do not proceed with a clear and definite program toward the establishment of a healthy independent economy not only will not be able to ever enjoy independence of action on the world scene but will also lack popular support and the necessary relationship with their people on the domestic scene. The need for this relationship is of (?importance) because in order to control world markets and to plunder the natural resources of Third World countries, imperialism uses every means to prevent these nations' socioeconomic (?progress). If a government is weak and its popular base shaky, imperialism will be more successful in achieving its objectives. Contrary to the old colonialist powers, the way imperialism infiltrates developing nations is not through conquest, but by creating economic dependence. This independence directly affects the nature of rule and the social, cultural and (?military) course of a society. Therefore, (?there is no doubt) that imperialism considers nationalism its greatest enemy.

What has been happening in our country for the past 2 years is a good example of this [word indistinct] policy. Because of its active experts and rich underground resources, Iran had all the possibilities to move toward economic independence and by this fundamental development to ensure its freedom and sovereignty both in the domestic and foreign fields. The severance of this development with the coming to power of a rule that is (?basically) against any progress toward the future cannot but be ensuring of the interests of imperialist powers. (?Hegemonist) powers of the world, be they under any label and any political mask, agree on the point that national liberation movements are (?a threat) to their interests.

Therefore, these powers, despite their (?controversies) and unending rivalry on the world scene, jointly try to extinguish the smallest spark of liberation each time it is seen. (?Elements) carrying out this hegemonistic policy are the reactionary and antinational forces in various countries. History since World War II has shown that these forces, much more effectively than any other means, ensure imperialism's interests.

The mullahs' 2-year rule was coupled with the removal of [words indistinct]. The mullah's objective in stopping the country's economic development and in (?deviating) society's culture was to destroy two main [word indistinct] (?elements) which blocked the foreigners' encroachments. The ills faced by our society today do not stem only from economic chaos. Cultural chaos is another important element that, if it continues, can [words indistinct] leave irreparable effects on the unity and solidarity of society. In the dictionary of black reaction, the meaning for "nationalism" is as condemned as "progress." The mullahs' extensive propaganda to destroy nationalism and their ruling program confirm these two points. In relation with the last point, the budget of Khomyeni's government for the coming year is extremely meaningful. The main part of this budget will be allocated to the purchase of arms and war material instead of economic investment. With such a brilliant report card, can the imperialist powers find a better and more effective partner than the mullahs?

Proposed Penal Code Scored

GF301625 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0300 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The government of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has submitted the retaliation bill, which is to replace all the present systems in the Iranian penal code, to the so-called Islamic Majlis on a two-priority [qeyd-e du forriyat] basis. In the first discussion by the Islamic Majlis the minority argued against priority for this bill. Strong attacks were made by other members of the parliament, however, including Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, who said to the minority objectors upon leaving: These intellectual gentlemen want Brzezinski to come and write the law and run the country.

The priority of the bill was then approved, contrary to their own Constitution. As we are talking to you right now, the retaliation bill may have been secretly passed by the Islamic Assembly. However, it is never too late to discuss the weak points of this bill, which is against the rights of each individual in our country in the name of the holy religion of Islam. In our short talk we will discuss only a few articles of this bill, which anyone at first glance can identify as a new plot by the non-Muslim mullahs. We will continue in our later talks.

On the subject of punishment of criminals, the least result of the method chosen by these gentlemen will be that in a few years the number of handicapped people in the society will reach such a level that distinguishing between a criminal and a person who has been wronged will be very difficult. If you do not believe this, listen to some articles of this bill which has been signed by 'Ali Qoddusi on behalf of the Supreme Judicial Council and forwarded to the assembly:

Article 76: When an individual cuts off the nose of another individual, the wronged person can retaliate. He is allowed to cut the other person's nose off without the presence of a representative of the Justice Department, the police or any other authority even if the criminal's nose has no sense of smell. [as heard]

The same article of this funny law of 15 centuries ago--article 76--also concerns other parts of the body, that is, the lips, teeth, eyes, hands, feet and ears, in the retaliation bill of Raja'i's government. Such a law has been drafted without due attention to the holy sharia' of Islam in effect some 1,500 years ago and by recital of the Hadis and its incoherent interpretations by the mullahs. We all know that the Iranian civil law was written by the best of the ulema in Iran during the past 50 years on the basis of the highest teachings of Islam and progressive judicial systems of the world.

Another interesting point of the retaliation bill is its blatant aggression against the rights of Iranian women as reflected in article 33 dealing with witnesses. Article 33 says: A case is proved only when witnessed by two just men and a just woman. This means that women are always in the minority and that only the votes of the men count. This is contrary to all human laws and the holy religion of Islam.

Other horrifying points are included in the retaliation bill of Raja'i's government, such as how retaliation can be carried out, what type of knife, dagger or sharp sword can be used to cut off the parts of the body of the offender, and other such horrific details that we are ashamed to repeat.

Until our next talk concerning the judiciary system of the Tehran regime.

Iranian Embassy Attacks

NC281415 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Because of the constant attacks by opponents of Khomeyni against the offices and embassies of the Islamic Republic in foreign countries, Khomeyni's embassies have, since last week, increased the number of their guards.

It is said that following the brave attack by Khomeyni's opponents against the London and San Francisco branches of Bank Melli of Iran, opposing groups in the next few days will be trying to attack a number of Khomeyni's embassies in Europe.

In a conversation with an employee of Khomeyni's embassy in Paris, he told our correspondent that besides the illiterate hezbollahis, who are relatives of influential clergy and who have now taken up important posts in the embassies, the other true Iranian diplomats abroad hope that Khomeyni's opponents will be successful, as soon as possible, in their struggle.

U.S. Visa Lifted

NC281601 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. administration has lifted the ban on the granting of visas to Iranians and their entry to the United States. Reagan's administration has ordered U.S. embassies abroad not to prevent the granting of visas to Iranians wishing to go to the United States. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department, in reply to a question by correspondents, said that this decision by Reagan's administration is not linked with the creation of friendly relations with Khomeyni's rule but, on the contrary, is for Iranians who are fleeing Khomeyni's hell.

The ban on visas to Iranians was imposed when Khomeyni's regime took the American diplomats as hostages.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ON KURDISH DISCONTENT

GF291912 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] By the orders of the policymakers of the so-called Islamic republic of Khomeyni, the losses of our Kurdish brothers are announced among the enemy's losses in military and revolution guards communiques, and no distinction is made between Khuzestan war areas and the heroic Kordestan regions. Those who are familiar with these communiques can see that our Sunni brothers are described in these communiques as infidels, Yazidi, and enemies of Islam. This attitude has been the cause of anger among our other Sunni brothers, especially in Sistan va Baluchestan regions. That is why the impostor Khomeyni hastily sent Mullah Khamene'i to that region, under the pretext of attending the ideological seminar of Iranshahr and meeting the leaders of the Baluch and Sistani tribesmen to sympathize with them. Political sources have considered this action and have said that the Tehran regime does not regard Kurds as Iranians. The Free Voice correspondent reports that while Mullah Khamene'i's speech was being broadcast over Khomeyni's liar radio in Sistan va Baluchestan, during which he declared that Shi'a and Sunni problems do not exist in Khomeyni's Islamic Republic, all of the people shouted "Curses be on the liar" and "Amen." According to reports, the so-called Islamic republic of Khomeyni wants to implement the criminal policies, which were against our Zoroastrian, Christian and Jewish brothers and are against our Sunni brothers now.

As we all know, a few months ago Khomeyni promised Sunni ulema and their leaders to amend the Constitution in order to restore their rights. But nothing has been done so far in this respect, and Sunni religious leaders are angry, because their rights were not restored in the Constitution and nothing has been done to rectify this error.